The Weekly Louisianian.

"REPUBLICAN AT ALL TIMES, AND UNDER ALL CIRCUMSTANCES."

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PROSPECTUS

OF THE

Louisianian.

THE LOUISIANIAN

was established to meet a necessity that has long, and sometimes, painfully been felt to exist.

It was proposed through this Journal to furnish to OUR PEOPLE the information — guidance — encouragement and counsel which they so much needed in the transition from their former unfortunate condition into the new and better estate of American citizenship.

In resuming its publication, we re-assure our readers and friends, that, holding this journal true to its original aims, we shall honestly labor to make it an efficient agent in furthering the interests of the colored people of the Nation, and elevating the race that it especially represents.

POLICY.

As our motto indicates, the LOUISIANIAN shall be "*Republican at all times and under all circumstances.*" We shall advocate the security and enjoyment of broad civil liberty, the absolute equality of all men before the law, and an impartial distribution of honor and patronage to all who merit them.

Desirous of allaying animosities, of obliterating the memory of the bitter past, of promoting harmony and union among all classes and between all interests, we shall advocate the removal of all disabilities, foster kindness and forbearance, where malignity and resentment reigned, and seek for fairness and justice where wrong and oppression prevailed. Thus united in our aims and objects, we shall conserve our best interests, and elevate our noble State, to an enviable position among her sister States, by the development of her illimitable resources, and secure the full benefits of the mighty changes in the history and condition of the people and the country.

Believing that there can be no true liberty without the supremacy of law, we shall urge a strict and undiscriminating administration of justice.

TAXATION.

We shall support the doctrine of an equitable division of taxation among all classes, a faithful collection of the revenues, economy in the expenditures, conformably with the exigencies of the State or country and the discharge of every legitimate obligation.

EDUCATION.

We shall sustain the carrying out of the provisions of the act establishing our common school system, and urge as a paramount duty the education of our youth, as vitally connected with their own enlightenment, and the security and stability of a Republican Government.

FINAL.

By a generous, manly, independent, and judicious course, we shall strive to rescue our paper, from an ephemoral, and temporary existence, and establish it upon a basis, that if we cannot "command," we shall at all events "deserve" success.

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

FEDERAL OFFICERS.

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J. R. Beckwith—District Attorney, office in Customhouse.

S. B. Packard—United States Marshal, office in Customhouse.

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United States Customhouse—Canal street, between Decatur and Peters; James F. Casey, Collector.

Surveyor's Office—J. M. G. Parker, Customhouse.

United States Surveyor General's Office—Everett W. Foster, Surveyor, Customhouse.

Weigher's Department—F. W. Eichholz, Chief Weigher, Customhouse.

Gauger's Department—William H. Finnegan, Customhouse.

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Military Department of the Gulf—Gen. W. H. Emory, Colonel 5th Cavalry, Commanding, Headquarters 249 Camp street.

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A. P. Field, of Orleans, Attorney General.
P. G. Deslonde, of Iberville, Sec. of State.
Antoine Dubuclet, of Iberville, Treasurer.
Charles Clinton, of Orleans, Auditor.
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R. K. Howell, of Orleans, Associate Justice.
P. H. Morgan, of Orleans, Associate Justice.
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W. J. Wyly, of Carroll, Associate Justice.

CITY OFFICIALS.

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Administrator of Accounts—J. Calhoun, Room 1, City Hall.

Administrator of Finance—Louis Schneider, Room 2, City Hall.

Administrator of Water Works and Public Buildings—Chas. Fitzenreiter, Room 23, City Hall.

Administrator of Police—Robert Brewster, Room 12, City Hall.

Administrator of Commerce—B. M. Turnbull, Room 14, City Hall.

Administrator of Assessments—H. F. Sturcken, Room 15, City Hall.

Administrator of Improvements—James Lewis, Room 16, City Hall.

City Attorney—Geo. S. Lacy, Room 21, City Hall.

Surveyor's Department—W. H. Bell, Room 19, City Hall.

City Hall—On St. Charles street, fronting Lafayette Square.

Board of Health—Office, 159 Canal street.

Commissioners of City Park—Office 11 Carondelet.

Coroners—J. N. Folwell, First, Fourth, Fifth, and Sixth Districts; office, Davidson Court. John Grayer, Second and Third Districts; office, 45 St. Peter street.

First—Office, Davidson Court; Michael Gernon, Judge.

Second—Office, Criminal Court Building, 2d floor; Eugene Staes, Judge.

Third—Office, 87 Elysian Fields, bet. Royal and Dauphine: Webster Long, Judge.

Fourth—Office, Rousseau street. near Jackson, W. W. McCullough, Recorder

First—188 Julia street, W. T. Houston, Justice.

Second—31 Commercial Place, corner St. Charles; W. L. Evans, Justice.

Third—23 Exchange Place; J. L. Laresche, Justice.

Fourth—7 Frenchmen street; John Cain, Justice.

Fifth—Villere, bet. Seguin and Bartholomew; S. W. Otts, Justice.

Sixth—231 St. Andrew street; John Daly, Justice.

Seventh—908 Magasine; Isaac W. Falls, Justice.

Eight Justice Court—August Saulet, Justice.

Sheriffalty of Parish and City of New Orleans—Office in Court House; Isaac W. Patton, Sheriff.

Recorder of Births, Deaths and Marriages—H. M. Dibble, 130 Canal street.

Notaries Public—H. Hero, Jr., 17 Commercial Place, Custodian of Notarial Records.

City Workhouse—James Smith, Warden; Perilliat street, opposite Locust.

Parish Prison—Orleans, bet. Liberty and Marais.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Antoine—Magazine, cor. Valence.

Austerlitz—Boys and Girls; Austerlitz, bet. Magazine and Constance.

Barracks—Girls; Barracks, between Dauphine and Burgundy.

Bayou Bridge—Boys and Girls; Esplanade, corner Mystery.

Bayou Road—Girls; 299 Bayou Road

Beauregard—Girls; Union, corner St. Claude.

Berlin—West side Berlin, bet. Carondelet and Baronne.

Bienville—Boys; cor. Bienville and Robertson.

Broadway—Foucher, bet. Walnut and Chestnut.

Chalmette—Boys; cor. Port and Royal.

Chartres—Boys and Girls; cor. Chartres and Esplanade.

Claiborne—Boys; corner Claiborne and St. Peter.

Clio—Boys and Girls; Clio, bet. St. Charles and Prytanik.

Coliseum—Girls; Coliseum, bet Valence and Bordeaux.

Dauphine—Boys and Girls; cor. Dauphine ann Hancock.

Derbigny—Boys and Girls; Derbigny, bet. Customhouse and Bienville.

DeSoto—Girls; Mandeville, bet. Rampart and St. Claude.

Dryades—Boys and Girls; corner Dryades and Sixth streets.

Edmonia—Girls; 454 Common.

Elmira—Boys and Girls; Elmira, bet. Dauphine and Royal.

Fillmore—Boys; Aourbon, between St. Claude and Marais.

Fisk—Yoys; cor Franklin and Perdide.

Franklin—Girls; St. Charles, bet. Girod and Julia.

Fulton—Boys and Girls; corner Fulton and Josephine.

Gentilly—Boys and Girls; Gentilly Station, Elysian Fields.

Girls' High School—First, Fourth, and Sixth District, Chestnut, bet Jackson and Philip.

Girls' High School—Second, Third and Fifth Districts, Royal, corner Hospital.

Greenville—Boys and Girls; Market, bet. Chestnut and Walnut.

Hancock—Boys and Girls; North Peter, bet. Monroe and Hancock.

Hospital—Boys and Girls; 134 Hospital

Jackson—Boys; corner Magazine and Terpsichore.

Jackson—Girls; Magazine, bet. Terpsichore and Robin.

Jefferson—Boys; Dryades, bet. Erato and Thalia.

Jersey—Boys and Girls; Jersey, bet. Boadeaux and Valence.

Keller—Boys and Girls; Magnolia, bet. Felicity and St. Andrew.

Laurel—Boys; corner Laurel and Philip

Laurel and McDonough Branch—Boys and Girls; St. Mary, bet. Rousseau and Religious.

Lincoln—Boys and Girls; corner Cadiz and Coliseum.

Live Oak—Boys and Girls; corner Constance and Ninth.

Locust—Boys: Locust, bet. Clio and Erato.

Madison—Girls; cor. Prieur and Palmyra.

Magazine—Boys and Girls; Magazine, bet. Toledano and Louisiana Aveuue.

Magnolia—Boys and Girls; Carondelet between Jackson and Philip.

Marengo—Boys and Girls; Marengo, bet. Magazine and Constance.

Marigny—Boys and Girls; corner Marigny and Urquhart.

Marshall—Boys; Church, bet. Girod and Julia.

Mason—Boys and Girls: Genois, bet. Gravier and Common.

McCarthy—Boys; Pauline, bet. Ohartres and Royal.

Napoleon Avenue—Girls; Napoleon Avenue, bet. Magazine and Camp.

New Orleans Central High School—Boys; 37, 39 and 41 Burgundy.

Orleans—Boys and Girls; Orleans, bet. North Prieur and Sohnson.

Rampart—Girls; Rampart, bet. St. Louis and Toulouse.

Robertson—Girls; corner Bienville and North Robertson.

St. Andrew—Boys and Girls; corner St. Andrew and Willow.

St. Ann—Girls; St. Ann, bet. Marais and Villere.

St. Philip—Boys; St. Philip bet. Royal and Bourbon.

Sumner—Boys; 352 Common.

Valletto—Boys and Girls; Valletto, bet. Alix and Eliza.

Villere—Boys and Girls; Villere, bet. St. Anthony and Bourbon.

Washington—Girls; cor. Chartres and Piety.

Webster—Girls; corner Dryades and Erato.

ASYLUMS.

Asylum for Destitute Orphans Boys—St. Charles, bet, Valmot and Dufossat, Jefferson City.

Asylum for the Little Sisters of the Poor—Laharpe, bet. Johnson and Prieur.

Beauregard Asylum—Pauline, between Claude and Rampart.

Boys House of Refuge—Perilliat, southeast corner Magnolia.

Convent of Mercy—Josephine, corner Constance.

Female Asylum of the Imaculate Conception—871 Rampart, corner Elmira, Third District.

Female Orphan Asylum of Our Lady of Mt. Carmel—33 Piety, bet. Dauphine and Royal.

German Protestant Asylum—State, bet. Camp and Chestnut.

Girard Asylum—Metairie Road, bet. St. Louis and Conti.

Home for the Aged and Infirm—Tehoupitoulas, sonthwest corner Second.

Home for the Aged and Infirm—Washington Avenue, cor. Locust.

House of Refuge for Destitute Girls—Annunciation, corner Caliope.

House of the Good Shepherd—Bienville, bet Broad and Dolhonde.

Indigent Colored Orphan Asylum—393 Dauphine.

Insane Asylum—Orleans, bet, Marais and Liberty.

Jewish Widows and Orphan Asylum—Jackson, corner Chippewa.

ASYLUMS—CONTINUED.

Louisiana Retreat Insane Asylum—Nashville Avenue, sw. corner Magazine; Hurstville.

Mt. Carmel Asylum—53 Piety street.

Mt. Carmel Convent—200 Hospital.

New Orleans Female Orphan Asylum—Clio, between Camp and Prytania.

Poydras Orphan Asylum for Females—Magazine, between Leontine and Peters, Jefferson.

Protestant Orphan Home—Seventh, cor Constance.

Providence Asylum for Colored Female Children—Hospital, cor Tonti.

St. Ann's Asylum—Prytania, cor St. Mary.

St. Elizabeth Orphan Asylum—East side Magazine, bet. St. Andrew and Josephine.

St. Mary's Orphan Boys Asylum—Chartres, bet. Mazant and French,

St. Vincent's Home for Boys—371 Bienville.

St. Vincent's Infant Asylum—magazine, cor. Race.

Widows and Orphans Home, Jewish—Jackson, cor. Chippewa.

St. Joseph's Convent—St. Philip, cor. Galvez.

St Mary's Dominican Convent—Dryades, cor. Calliope.

Ursuline Convent—Peters, bet. Treasure and Goodchildren.

FOREIGN CONSULS.

Austria—A. Eimer Bader, Consul, 17 Carondelet.

Belgium—38 Chartres.

Brazil—A. F. Elliot, Vice-Consul, 184 Gravier.

Costa Rica—J. A. Quintero, Consul, Picayune Office.

Danish—H. Trellsen, Consul, 30 Magazine.

France—Charles Fauconnet, Acting Consul 11 St. Louis.

Great Britain—A. de G. Fonblanque, Consul, 13 Carondelet.

Greece—N. M. Benachi, Consul, 25 Carondelet.

Italy—G. Galii, Consul 77 Conti.

Mexico—L. M. Avendano, Acting Consul, 155 Common.

Netherlands—Amadee Countourie, 39 Decatur.

Nicaragua and United States of Columbia—Room C, Gallier Court.

Norway and Sweden—Wm. M. Perkins, 64 Carondelet.

German Empire—John Krutt Schmitt, Consul, 42 Pedido.

Portugal—A. J. Da Silva, Consul, 57 Decatur.

Russia—J. F. Schroder, Vice-Consul, 62 Baronne.

Spain—Carlos Pie, Consul, 113 Dauphine.

Switzerland—X. Weisenbach, consul, 44 Carondelet.

Venezuela—Anderson D. Dieter, Consul, 27 Carondelet.

EXPRESS COMPANIES.

Crescent Express and Transfer Company—118 Gravier street.

Southern Express Company—Thos. M. Wescott, Agent, 164 Gravier and 15 Union streets.

C. E. Bozant—Proprietor Parcel Express, 116 South Basin.

TELEGRAPH OFFICES.

Balize Telegraph Company—35½ Carondelet, cor. Gravier street.

Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph Company—32 Carondelet street.

Stoker's European Telegraph Agency—22 Union street.

Western Union Telegraph Company—57 Camp street.

HOTELS.

Carondelet House—Carondelet corner Poydras.

Carrollton Hotel—D, Hickok, proprietor; Carrollton.

Cassidy's Hotel—Hugh Cassidy, proprietor; 170, 172 and 174 Gravier, and 38 Carondelet, European plan.

Central House—Mrs. D. Pownall, proprietor; 130 and 132 Camp, opposite Lafayette Square.

City Hotel—Camp, corner Common.

Conti Verandah—23, 25 and 27 Conti.

Louisiana Hotel—213 and 215 Tchoupitoulas.

Onachita House—116 Camp, opposite Lafayette Square; Redditt & Hill, proprietors.

St. Charles Hotel—Rivers, Lonsdale & Co., proprietors St. Charles, bet. Common and Gravier.

St. Louis Hotel—St. Louis, bet. Chartres and Royal.

Texas Hotal—North Peters, near Delery.

Upper City Hotel—Magazine, corner Jackson.

Waverly Hotel—Corner Camp and Poydras; T. W. Kidder, prop'r.

NEWSPAPERS.

German Gazette—Daily and weekly; 108 Camp.

The Sentinel—Corner Short and Second streets Carrollton.

Louisiana State Register—Levee, southwest corner Cambronne, Carrollton.

Louisianian—13 Derbigny.

Morning Star and Catholic Messenger—116 Poydras.

New Orleans Christian Advocate—110 and 112 Camp, Robert J Harp, publisher.

New Orleans Bee—73 Chartres.

New Orleans Cotton and Produce Circular—122 Gravier.

New Orleans Picayune—66 Camp.

New Orleans Price Current—129 and 131 Gravier.

New Orleans Republican—94 Camp.

New Orleans Semi-Annual Trade Guide—13 and 15 Camp.

New Orleans Times—70 Camp.

Our Home Journal—68 Camp.

Southern Temperance Organ—139 Poydras.

Southwestern Presbyterian—40 Camp.

The New Orleans Journal of Medicine—130 Canal,

RAILROAD DEPOTS.

Morgan's Louisiana and Texas Railroad—Depot: Algiers Ferry opposite Jackson Square.

New Orleans, Jackson and great Northern Railroad—Depot: Magnolia street, corner Calliope.

New Orleans, Mobile and Texas Railroad—Depot: Foot of Canal street.

Pontchartrain Railroad Company—Elysian Fields, corner Decatur.

A REMINISCENCE OF JULES MICHELET.

During the Franco-German war many Frenchmen left Paris, foreseeing the horrors of the siege which subsequently befel that beautiful city.

Among this number was Michelet, who being too old to use his sword in the defence of his country, devoted his pen to her service. While in Florence, where he spent some months, he wrote a masterly pamphlet called "France before Europe," in which with eloquent patriotism he attempted to prove that almost universal sympathy of European nations of Germany in this contest was not only an injustice to France but a grave political blunder for themselves.

This brochure was translated from the author's manuscript by Miss Isa Blagden, vivacious and charming English authoress, who was a much beloved member of that little British coterie composed of the Brownings, the Trollopes, Walter Savage Landon, and George Eliot, whose brief sojourn in Florence is never forgotten by the Italians, who also gratefully remember the ardent sympathy for Italy's independence while these foreign liberals felt and showed in the days of her struggle against the denomination of Austria and Rome.

"Our Lady of Bellosguardo," as Kate Field felicitiously called Miss Blagden, was as ardent a partisan of France against Germany as she had been of Italy against her enemies. and naturally she and the Michelets became fast friends,

As I chanced to be in Florence at the time of the residence of Michelet in that city, I was therefore only too happy to accept Miss Blagden's invitation to accompany her, on one of her many visits to the illustrious Frenchman and his charming young wife.

It was at the close of a balmy Spring day—and nowhere are Spring days so balmy as in Italy—that I first saw Michelet.

The little apartment which he occupied overlooked the Arno and fronted the West, and the setting sun filled the upper room where he awaited us with a flood of radiance. The parlor was a very bower of verdure, plants crowded every available nook and corner and were almost too numerous and trspassed on the narrow limits of the apartment, though their blossoms and fragrance brightened and perfumed the homely little room. Uncaged canary birds flew about in the most unceremonious and intimate fashion, alighting on the books and papers heaped up on the centre table, and chirruping to us with the friendliest of greetings.

The famous historian-poet as he sat in the waning glory of the sunset which surrounded him like a halo, seemed a fit figure for the centre of this picturesque interior.

He was rather below the medium height, very slender and a little bowed, either by age (for he was in his seventies) or by the long habit of bending over his writing-table. But this slight stoop was almost the only sign of age about him. His abundant and silky grey hair fell carelessly about his face and softened the lines which the years had furrowed in his temples and hollowed in his cheeks. His features were good but not noticeable, with the exception of his eyes, which were very beautiful—dark, clear and bright with the fire of perpetual youth.

His manner was gentle, unaffected and cordial. His voice was soft and cultured in tone; unlike most of his countrymen he made but few gestures in speaking. His hands were those of the poet, small, soft and white, with taper fingers—they were shapely enough to have suited a sculptor for a model.

His step was quick and elastic, as he advanced to greet us on our entrance; and there was nothing in his conversation or manner to remind one that he was no longer young; his hearing was perfect and his intellect sound and active as ever.

He said he still kept up the habit which he had always observed, of rising so early as to go by six o'clock to his writing table, where he remained busily occupied until twelve with literary labor.

At times, he said, when the pretor of composition was upon him, he wrote almost literally day and night till the work upon which he was engaged was finished. In this absorbing fashion he had just composed his pamphlet "France before Europe," which was received with the same enthusiasm in which it was written, having passed into its third edition in less than six weeks after its first publication.

Michelet was of course a Liberal in religion, politics and social theories. But like all European Liberals he was opposed to giving his countrywomen the suffrage. He admitted the abstract justice of this in the French as in all republics, but said that should it be put into practice in France the march of progress would be turned backward for at least a century. He feared that France was not yet fitted for a republic, and said that the women were a large element in this unfitness since they were so greatly under priestly influence. "We must first," said he, "free our women from clerical dominition before we venture to put such an engine of power as the ballot into their hands. Should we do this now, they would surely turn our own weapon against us.

Of course his aversion to the German nation was intense, and he positively avowed his determination never to enter Paris while the enemy remained in it. He inveighed bitterly against the brutality, harshness, and rapacity which had characterized the German army, and which he thought unparalleled in this century.

Paris of course was his ideal city, as it is that of all Frenchmen, but he said he saw very little of the many men of letters who lived there, even when he was at home, in the days of peace.

Madame Michelet interposed, with an arch smile, "And he is wise, for I find that literary men are always better friends if they do not know each other."

Madame Michelet, who was the second wife of Michelet, and much younger than he, evidently adored her husband. Like most French women she was not pretty, but she had that magical cestus of gracious manners and tact which makes her countrywomen more charming than the women of other lands who often excel the French in beauty of person.

She herself was something of an authoress, having written one book at least, and her husband seemed to be far more interested in his wife's literary achievements than of his own.

In fact he was singularly modest, and shrank from the mention of his own works with almost feminine delicacy. In an interview with him it seemed more natural that he should be the author of such prose poems as L'Oiseau, and La Mer, or of such philosophical fancies as L'Amour and La Femme, than that he should have for years occupied a Professor's chair in the University of France, or been the author of voluminous historical tornes.

During our stay in Florence I met him frequently, but every subsequent visit only strengthened the impression which he first made upon me, of a gracious and serene old age. Never before or since have I met a man who had grown old so gracefully as Jules Michelet.

LAURA CURTIS BULLARD.

NEW YORK, Feb. 21, 1874.

DUCHESS OF EDENBORO.

If the young Duchess of Edenboro does not read the Bible it will not be for want of possessing the good book, nor for want of the hint that she is expected to read it, which various Bible societies have given her in the guise of Biblical wedding presents. The British and Foreign Bible Society in London sent the Princess by the Dean of Westminister a Russian Bible; handsomely bound in three volumes. The first volume of this Bible contains the first eight books of the Old Testament done in Russ, the version authorized by the Emperor Alexander I. The second volume contains the rest of the Old Testament, translated by the learned Russian professors Livischa and Chivolsoy, at the cost of the British and Foreign Bible Society, from the original text. The third volume gives the New Testament, following the edition authorized by the "Holy Synod," or Supreme Council of the Russian Church. The peculiarity of the translation thus presented to the Duchess of Edinburgh is that it is the only one which presented the whole Bible in a version of modern Russ, a tongue not essentially different from the old Sclavonic, but exceedingly useful for the general understanding of the Scirptures by the uneducated masses. The gift of the Bible was acknowledged by the Grand Duchess in a few gracious words, which showed how well she understood the value of the work. The Grand Duchess also received with like expression of gratitude a Russ Bible presented by Baron Kroff, Dr. Karroll, and others, on behalf of the Russian Bible Society. It may be added that the Grand Duchess has also received a fine copy of the outhorized version of the English Bible, a present from one of the most distinguished ladies of the Imperial Court, herself a devout member of the Eastern Church."

ENGLISH PAUPER EMIGRATION.

Mr. Ruskin remarked, not long ago, that the aristocracy of Great Britain had for generations been reared in the belief that for themselves life was a perennial picnic, in which they were to do nothing but enjoy themselves and be waited upon by their social inferiors. The Pal Mall Budget raises its voice in warning that a sudden change is coming in this respect. Pauper emigration was never thought of by the wealthy classes; the voluntary exile into which poverty and starvation drove the thousands of workmen was unheeded by them. Now, says the Budget, the organized plan of emigration, which is the only hope for the alleviation of the sufferings of the middle class, the bone and sinew of English society, is reducing the population perceptibly. "The population of this country," says the Budget, "will be reduced to what is vulgarly called upper ten thousand," and these will have to lead a very different life from that they have been accustomed to." They can afford to lose notime, it points out, in realizing that their picnic has come to an abrupt conclusion, because their servants have been obliged to go in search of food; that the fun is over, and they must begin to face the serious duties of life, unaccustomed to it as they are, and unfitted for it as they must be by generations of indolence and sloth.

Reports from Khartoom state that the Sultan of Darfoor with 10,000 men has been invading Egypt for the purpose of capturing slaves. Happily he was repulsed with considerable loss. The slave traffic is a violation of the law of nations, and Darfoor must be stopped.

Mr. Dillen, a member of the Livingstone search expedition, has committed suicide.

The Louisianian,

OWNED, EDITED AND MANAGED BY COLORED MEN, IS PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING AT NO. 13 DERBIGNY STREET NEW ORLEANS, LA.

HENRY A. CORBIN.....Publisher.

SATURDAY, MARCH 21, 1874.

☞ All letters on business connected with this paper should be addressed to
H. A. CORBIN,
Business Manager.
New Orleans, Feb. 28, 1874.

☞ The proprietor of this paper will not be responsible for the correctness of communications.

POLITICAL NOTICES.

ROOMS STATE CENTRAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, Republican Party of Louisiana, New Orleans, March 7, 1874.—At a meeting of the Committee, held this day, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted;

WHEREAS, It is essential that there should be a more thorough organization of the Republican party of this State, and that the dissensions still existing in some parishes should be harmonized. Be it

Resolved, That all existing Parish Executive Committees be and the same are hereby abolished. Be it further

Resolved, That a Parish Convention be held at 12 M. on the LAST SATURDAY OF APRIL next, in each parish of the State, except the parish of Orleans, at the parish seat, for the purpose of selecting a Parish Executive Committee. The basis of representation to such Convention shall be one delegate for every fifty Republican voters, and delegates shall be chosen by the Republican clubs existing in the parish. Parish committees shall consist of not less than five nor more than forty members, and when chosen, shall proceed at once to organize the Republican party in their respective parishes. They shall prepare lists of the Republican voters of their parishes and forward copies of the same to the State Central Committee.

Be it further resolved, That, in the parish of Orleans, the ward clubs heretofore known as the Mother Ward Clubs shall hereafter be designated the Central Ward Clubs of said parish. Such Central Ward Clubs shall at once cause a registration of all the Republican voters of their respective wards at the rooms of the Central Clubs. On the THIRD SATURDAY OF APRIL an election shall be held in the several wards for delegates to a parish convention, and such convention shall meet in the Mechanics' Institute on the next following Saturday. The State Sub-Executive Committee shall fix the quota of representation in said convention on the basis of one delegate for every 250 Republican voters in the ward, and an additional delegate for a fraction exceeding half that number. The State Sub-Executive Committee shall be empowered to settle any dispute in any ward as to which club shall be recognized as the Central Ward Club.

By order of the Committee:

T. W. DEKLINE, Secretary.

Republican papers throughout the State please copy.

☞ We are glad to announce the appointment by the Governor, of Mr. F. C. Antoine, as Recorder of Births, Marriages and Deaths. Mr. Antoine is in every respect worthy of the recognition which he has received. A consistent Republican, and a gentleman on whom every reliance can be placed; he, will, we are confident, discharge the duties of his new office with credit to himself and satisfaction to the public.

☞ What is the matter with the Carrollton Sentinel? Does its editor endorse the fossilized views of the New Orleans Picayune in its demand that "the State return as soon as possible to that system of schools which prevailed here before the war, when the public fund was used as auxiliary to private schools?" If so, will our contemporary give some reason for the faith that is in him?

☞ Attention is called to the Card of Dr. J. T. Newman, Physician and Surgeon. The Doctor is Dean of the Medical Faculty of Straight University, and delivers lectures to the medical class of the above Institution daily from 11 to 12 o'clock, at his rooms No. 21 Canal street.

A DOG-GONED TOWN—We offer our condolences to our contemporary of the Donaldsonville Chief, in the affliction he must be enduring. Read his wail:

The dog crop is unusually large this season, we judge, as there seems to be about nine thousand of the beasts within a radius of six hundred yards from our office of nights. As their individual barks average three to the minute and range all up and down the chromatic scale, our sympathizing readers will have some idea of the dog-goned racket that assails our ears when sable night has spread her blanket o'er the earth.

We don't suffer particularly from *dorgs*, but if the squealing of cats is enjoyable, we invite the lover of such music to the vicinity of our sanctum any night he may choose, and if he don't wish a set of animals were without claws and in a place whose temperature is somewhat above fever heat, we mistake human nature.

THE INDUSTRIAL FEATURE OF THE MISSISSIPPI VALLEY.

THE DIRECT TRADE COMPANY.

The area of arable and fertile land drained by the Mississippi and its tributaries—the salubrity of the climate—the favorableness of seasons—the presence of equitable laws and of an active, vigorous class of laborers—all these, covering as they do, the possible and actual conditions that enter into the support of a large and contented population, guarantee the industrial future of the Mississippi Valley, and especially of Louisiana and her metropolis, New Orleans. To secure the progress and full development of this favored section of the Union, three important preliminary conditions must be provided.

First—The protection of the products of the country from destruction from floods and overflows. This end is being rapidly accomplished by private capital, acting in corporate forms, aided at the present, by the credit of the several States interested and prospectively claiming national aid in the same direction. The result is, that the Mississippi and its tributaries, so important as channels of trade, are becoming more and more under control by perfected and adequate levees, so that the hardy toil that produces the Cotton, Rice, Sugar, Tobacco, Wheat and Corn, of this fertile region, has reasonable guarantee of an appreciative return and security to the values produced.

The second condition, is an improvement of the water channels of trade and a completion of the railroad lines connecting the country and cities of the great valley with the Gulf. Much remains to be done in both directions, yet much has already been done. St. Louis, Lonisville, Cincinnati, Chicago, Detroit, Toledo, Memphis, Nashville, the representative cities of the valley, have some of them water connections with New Orleans, and all of them railroad connections. The large majority, without break of guage or bulk, have direct connection by rail to our great Metropolis.

From New Orleans to Cairo there is about 800 miles of rail on the trunk and from Cairo to St. Louis, Chicago, Detroit, Cincinnati and Louisville respectively, there is an average of 340 miles. Putting this aggregate of length of rail, at $30,000 per mile, it would make about eighty millions of dollars expended to perfect the carrying connection between this point and the principal cities of the valley. The third condition of our progress and the one most necessary at this juncture is an outlet to the Gulf, either by an improvement at the mouth of the river, or the construction of the Fort St. Philip Canal. A national interest is felt in these enterprises, which are too large for State or private capital to accomplish, and we, at an early day, may hope for some substantial action. In the meanwhile the future is hopeful. Steps here and abroad, looking to direct trade with South American countries and with Europe, especially the British Empire, have been taken. We need trade with both and can greatly contribute to the prosperity of the countries that obtain our trade.

We call attention to the European movement as it finds development in two noted instances in this city. First—The organization of a branch here of the Mississippi Valley Society, as will appear from the following notice in the *Times*:

Pursuant to notice there was a called meeting yesterday of the subscribers of the Mississippi Valley Society at the office of the Illinois Central Railroad. Its object was to effect a temporary organization of the New Orleans Branch and to elect officers, the following gentlemen having subscribed their names as members of this local organization:

Messrs. J. H. Oglesby, Jno. Phelps, L. A. Wiltz, E. C. Palmer, Jas. Jackson, S. H. Kennedy, A. Rochereau, F. Ricket, J. T. Tucker, Ant. Carriere, David Hadden, Jacob Hassinger, H. O. Seixas, Geo. Jonas, Wm. C. Black, Jno. M. Sandidge, G. T. Beauregard, Albert Baldwin, Adolph Meyer, Johnson Armstrong, J. Bowling, Charles Briggs, Thos. D. Worrall, W. G. Coyle, J. H. Stauffer, A. E. Bader, Louis Schneider, John Henderson.

Wm. C. Black was appointed Chairman, J. T. Tucker, acting as Secretary.

The General Manager in stating the object of the meeting, suggested the names of the following gentlemen as officers, intimating that their well-known business character and official positions, etc., making them known abroad, would, in his opinion, be particularly appropriate:

For President, Joseph H. Oglesby; Vice Presidents, John Phelps, L. A. Wiltz, G. T. Beauregard; Secretary and Treasurer, Jas. T. Tucker.

The second, and more practical and promising in immediate results, initiated by Dr. T. Worrall, is known as The Direct Trade Company, with an office at 24 and 26 Comp street, New Orleans.

The object of this Company will be explained by the following circular:

OBJECTS AND AIM OF THE DIRECT TRADE COMPANY.

The Direct Trade Company, formed by Dr. Worrall, during his recent visit to England, is composed of some of the most wealthy and enterprising manufacturers of Great Britain who are organized for the purpose of developing the vast trade of the Mississippi Valley, so as to save the people of the South and West the excessive charges of middlemen in New York and the exorbitant freight charges from eastern ports to the Mississippi. In other words to promote direct trade between Great Britain and the Mississippi Valley.

So long as goods are imported by way of eastern ports, no ships can come to take away our vast stores of grain, cotton, sugar and other crops, and consequently the whole planting and farming community will be at the mercy of grinding eastern monopolies. It is the purpose of the above named company to send their goods direct, without any intervention of middlemen on either side of the Atlantic, and thus to place the whole range of British Manufactures in New Orleans at the lowest possible rates, moreover their agent in America is instructed not to send one dollar out of the country, but to purchase with the proceeds of the goods sold, grain, flour, cotton, pork, lumber, hides and other American products, also to invest in real-estate, plantations, timber-lands and to make other investments in enterprises necessary to develope the vast resources of the Valley. Every article sent by this company will be the best that can be manufactured and will be sold at the lowest English current prices, so that merchants may get goods in New Orleans without the expense of a voyage across the Atlantic, and at the same time develope their own country by bringing ships to take away the products of the soil.

We ask our people to turn their attention to this matter, to visit the office of the Agent of this Company, Dr. Worrall, and examine the varied and admirable specimens of English manufactures that are proposed to be introduced into the State. We commend the enterprise and bid the Doctor God-speed.

[Communicated.]

MOBILE, March 16th, 1874.

Mr. Editor:

I was agreeably surprised and well pleased, to receive the first copy of the re-issue of the LOUISIANIAN. There are many here like myself who will welcome its return to journalistic life, and who are glad that the causes which necessitated its suspension and thereby prevented them from greeting your neat and useful paper for several months, no longer exist.

As the LOUISIANIAN is especially devoted to the interest of the colored people, I hope you will give us a live paper, one that knows its duty to us, and will dare do it regardless of fear or favor.

The Hon. P. B. S. Pinchback, U. S. Senator elect from your State, passed through here on his way to Washington. It was not known that he was on the train until he arrived here. Had it been known that he would pass through here, I can assure you that his friends, and they are legion, would have turned out and met him at the depot and give him a hearty welcome, and would have made "the welkin ring" with a "God speed" him on to success.

I will be glad to receive your paper regularly, and should you desire an occasional line from this old fogy town signify by saying, aye. Then I'll be "myself again." EX-WHAMP.

A plebiscite, that is, a general vote of the people, on the question who shall administer the Spanish Government, is said to be contemplated by the present adminstration in Spain, which was the result, our readers will recollect, of a military coup d'etat.

HONORS TO THE NOBLE DEAD.

On Monday night last, a vast concourse of our citizens filled the Hall of the House of Representatives to honor the memory of Hon. Charles Sumner. Hon. Charles Montaldo called the meeting to order, and Rev. Dr. Thompson opened the proceedings with prayer.

The following list of officers was reported and elected:

President—His Excellency Gov. Kellogg.

VICE PRESIDENTS.

Hon. James Lewis, Hon. P. B. S. Pinchback, Hon. C. C. Antoine, Hon. W. G. Brown, Hon. B. F. Joubert, Hon. Charles Clinton, Hon. L. A. Sheldon, M. C., Hon. C. B. Darrall, M. C., Hon. George L. Smith, Hon. Frank Morey, M. C., Hon. J. H. Sypher. M. C., Hon. C. W. Boothby, Hon. L. J. Souer, Hon. H. Mahoney, Hon. F. C. Antoine, Hon. T. B. Stamps, Hon. A. Dejoie, Hon. Leonard Sewell. Hon. W. G. Elliot, Hon. Charles Montaldo, Hon. George Devezin, Esau Carter, J. W. Quinn, Henry Clay, James Henry, W. L. Evans, L. D Hubbard, Moses Briggs, Patrick Creagh, Thomas Houlihan, Dr. Henry Johnson, Joseph Boutte, John Garstkamp, Paul Dejoie, J. L. Monthew, Benjamin Campbell, Benjamin Brown, N. D. Bush, I. W. Falls, E. B. Falls, A. Perry, John Marks, William Bauduit, C. B. Augustus, J. B. E. Laiche, Hon. C. W. Lowell, General J. Longstreet, Colonel G. W. Carter Hon. Dubuclet Hon. T. B. Stamps, B. L. Beauregard Hon. R. Blunt, Hon. J. Ross Steward, Hon. E. Butler, Hon P. G. Deslonde, Hon. P. Landry, Hon. O. H. Brewster, Hon W. F. Southard Hon. P. F. Herwig, George Burke, George Jones, Charles Vigers, R. T. Wheeler, R. M. J. Kenner, W. J. Jenkins, Thornton Butler, John H. Vigers, John P. Pulham, J. B. Gaudet, J. R. G. Pitkin, J. H. Littlefield. Paul Bruce, D. C. Woodruff, E. T. Stamps, Captain A. Wilson, C. F. Ladd, E. Prevost J. C. Miller, C. F. Glandin, W. W. Jackson H. R. Hubert, P. Z. Canonge, R. C. Howard, Paul Dunbar, Robert Malcolm, R. St. Armand, J. H. Perkins, Col. William B. Barrett, C. N. Lewis A. Nolasco.

SECRETARIES.

John W. Roxborough, Justin Holland, Jr., William Weeks, William Vigers, Charles E. Halstead, Charles A. Baquie, C. T. Lawson, Charles G. Pages, William, H. Green.

CHAPLAINS.

Rev. Dr. C. H. Thompson, Rev. Mr. Newman, Rev. J. H. Handy, Rev. James Haywood.

Governor Kellogg, upon taking his position upon the platform, said:

I esteem it an honor to be called upon to preside over a meeting called for the high and solemn purpose of testifying to the grief that you all can but feel in the loss of a benefactor and friend. Charles Sumner is dead. His body has sunk into the grave, and the full story of his illustrious life passes prominently into history where it will forever illuminate a bright and glorious page.

The civilized world pauses in respectful sympathy while the nation from ocean to ocean mourns over its great bereavement. In many a gilded hall and in many an humble cottage the people of both races throughout the land mingle their tears over his memory. He was not an apostle of freedom merely for the sake of the slave, but for the sake, as he believed, of the master and of the nation at large. He was not merely a philanthropist, a scholar, an orator, but he was a statesman and a lawgiver. His unsullied personal integrity, his splendid abilities, his lofty devotion to principle, and his great services in the cause of human rights will be recorded in history and cherished to the remotest posterity.

Aside from the grief which I, in common with you all, feel at his death, this occasion is to me a source of especial personal sorrow. I enjoyed for several years the pleasure and privilege of sitting by his side in the national Senate.

Being a new and inexperienced Senator he generally gave me the benefit of his wise counsel, and throughout my services in that body he was ever ready to lend me the aid of his great experience and abilities in the furtherance of the measures which I had the honor to urge in the interest of this Commonwealth.

There is much that I could say from my personal knowledge of Mr. Sumner that would reflect credit upon his name, but the grateful task of delivering extended eulogies upon his life on this occasion has been assigned to others whose time I will not further trespass upon.

Gov. Kellogg introduced to the audience successively Hons. T. T. Allain, W. Jasper Blackburn, J. Henri Burch, H. C. Dibble, D. Yourg, A. E. Barber and Gov. H. C. Warmoth, who severally addressed the large and sympathetic audience on the subject that had brought them together. Each speaker pursued a line of thought distinctive and interesting. We can only give a suggestive epitome of the topics covered in the several addresses on the occasion.

Hon. Mr. Allain gave an instructive biographical sketch of the life of Senator Sumner. Senator Blackburn instituted a parallel between the two lately deceased statesmen, Fillmore and Sumner, passing a glowing eulogy upon the latter.

Senator Burch dwelt upon the services the deceased philanthropist had rendered the cause of human liberty, and the difficulty of finding a successor to him in his great work.

Judge Dibble suggested as the hopeful element in human progress, the fact, that amidst the grossest individual and national deterioration, as guarantee of hope for the lovers of the right, always some great man would step forward, capable of achieving great purposes, and as illustrating of this truth, he instanced John Brown and Charles Sumner.

Senator Barber said the name of Sumner was impressed upon the hearts of his people and that the truths uttered by him would remain and influence a race, though the author thereof might not live to re-utter them.

Gov. Warmoth said that the dead statesman, was not only distinguished for his ability, but for his purity. He was republican, in his *convictions*—he was not a man of expedients but of principles; and concluded: "In his life he stood fearlessly by the principles he believed in, and at death friends and enemies alike honor and mourn him."

The utterances, no less than the temper and general demeanor of speaker and audience, evinced the deep sorrow felt by all present, in the death of the great American Senator.

Hon. T. T. Allain, of West Baton Rouge, offered the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted.

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God to remove our beloved friend, Charles Sumner, from his sphere of usefulness; and

Whereas, It is our desire to put on record the estimate and appreciation that the people of Louisiana, and especially the colored race, entertain of his distinguished services in the cause of universal liberty; therefore, be it

Resolved, That this mass meeting most sincerely regrets the sudden demise of the honored Senator from Massachusetts, and that we realize the mournful fact that in his death liberty has lost a staunch supporter, the Republican party an able defender and the colored race one of their oldest and dearest friends and benefactors. Be it further.

Resolved, That the president of this meeting be requested to transmit copies of these resolutions to the General Assembly of the State of Massachusetts, the Republican papers in Washington City, and such others as he may deem best.

ITEMS.

A captain of a new military company drilling his men the other day, near the Mississippi river, coolly ordered his men to "fall in.'

A white boy met a colored boy and asked him what he had such a short nose for. "I spect so it won't poke itself into other people's business."

A faithful brother in a Fairfield, (Ct.) church recently prayed for the absent members "who were prostrate on beds of sickness and chairs of wellness."

General Gonzales was installed President of Santo Domingo on the 27th ultimo. All members of ex-President Baez's family have been banished the country.

A golden eagle was recently captured near Chetona, Kansas. The lucky captor was immediately offered ten dollars in bank notes for it, which he naturally refused, as he felt entitled to a premium on it.

The New England Agricultural Society has contributed $150 to the Agassiz Memorial Fund, and has extended an invitation to all other agricultural societies in New England to follow so good an example.

Celebrities have a weakness for favorite dishes—thus: Thiers is as fond of coffee as Voltaire; Rossini had a partiality for macaroni, when prepared by his own hands, as he often did to surprise his guests; Schiller loved ham, and Napoleon I. roast chicken; Napoleon III. delighted in a mutton stew, and Lessing was as happy as a king over a dish of lentils; Charles XII. doated on bread and butter, and Tasso on preserved fruits and jam. Marshal McMahon's gastronomic leaning is for the "birds of Venus," less poetically known as pigeons.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Next to the question of food—the daily bread of the millions—nothing so vitally affects the people, as the matter of education for the young—especially are we concerned, not only for its immediate but prospective consequences, that the public school system of Louisiana should prove a success. We have not succeeded as was desirable and possible. The system is defective in that it is too complex and cumbersome; also novelty may have contributed to delay the realization of our just expectations on this subject. But our partial failure in realization in this State, is largely referable to two causes, to wit: the attempt in the past to use the machinery of the public schools for political purposes, as was done under the administration of the former Superintendent to some extent; and dishonesty and incompetency in the subordinate officers charged with the administration and protection of these important educational interests. The present State Superintendent, is laying open the sources of evil and applying the corrective, as will appear from his report, and his honorable labors appear to be appreciated by the people, as will be seen from the subjoined comments of journals of the country:

The Daily Missisipi Pilot of March 3d, has the following:

"We have a report from Hon. W. G. Brown, Superintendent of Public Education, charging gross neglect and corruption in the past, and confirming what I said in a former letter, that we have never done our duty in this matter. Many of the County Superintendents have been guilty of downright robbery, and much of the school fund has been misappropriated. Mr. Brown makes a fearless *expose* of this fraud. He is an able, earnest, and indefatigable officer, and will effectually check these abuses. I hope your State Superintendent will throw all his energies and intelligence into the system in Mississippi, where, in many counties, I am told, owing to the inefficiency or hostility of the local authorities, the school system is inoperative. We must have universal education as the hand-in-hand companion of universal suffrage and popular government."

From the Attakapas Register of March 4, we clip:

State Superintendent of Public Education Brown has published a report of the financial condition of the different Parish school funds, and there is but few boards in the State that have properly expended the money for the cause of education. Highway robbery is manifest in most all of the parishes, and the children have been deprived the privilege of schools on that account. We sincerely hope every person interested in stealing the fund will be severely punished. People growl terribly at having to pay the school tax, but to have it collected and then stolen is beyond the endurance of every one."

The Plaquemines Sentinel of March 7, says:

"We learn from the city papers that Hon. W. G. Brown, State Superintendent of Public Education, has issued his report relative to public schools, and the operations of the School Boards of the several parishes during the year 1873. This report comprises 424 printed pages, and those who have seen it speak of it as being an able, thorough and conclusive exhibit of all matters touching the public schools.

We regret exceedingly that we have not a copy of this interesting document; for from what we can glean in in the city papers, and other sources of information, it contains revelations of a startling character. It has fallen like a bomb-shell. The Superintendent has laid bare not only the maladministration of the public schools in the rural parishes, but he has stripped school officials of the covering with which they concealed acts of reckless squandering, embezzlement, and the theft of public moneys—moneys which had been wrung from a tax-burdened people, and entrusted for the sacred and needed purposes of public education!

The new Cabinet as approved by the Queen, consists of Mr. Disraeli, First Lord of the Treasury; Earl of Derby, Foreign Secratary; Earl of Carnarvon, Secretary for the Colonies; R. A. Cross, for the home Department; and Marquis of Salisbury, for India; Sir Stafford Northcote, Chancellor of the Exchequer; Lord Cairns, Lord Chancellor; Lord John Manners, Postmaster-General; Gathorne Hardy, Secretary of War; George W. Hunt, of the Admiralty; and Earl of Malmesbury, Lord Privy Seal.

Mr. Joe Jefferson has gone to his plantation in Louisiana, where he intends passing the winter, and is extremely uncertain when he will make his reappearance on the stage as he talks of retiring from it altogether.

Chicago is bound to outdo Philadelphia by getting up a Ten-centennial instead of a centennial.

OUR COUNTRY EXCHANGES.

Our country contemporaries begin to come in and our sanctum is more home-like and cheerful—as welcome as the sunshine after clouds, are the old familiar faces of our journalistic friends, and not less the new faces, that peep out from our files. Up to date we are in receipt of the following journals from the country, and find creditable progress when compared with the past, not only in exterior appearance, but in vigor of thought and purity of sentiment:

Rapides Gazette, Sugar Planter, Weekly Republican, St. Charles Herald, The Iberville Republican, The Opelousas Journal, The Donaldsonville Chief, Attakapas Register, Plaquemines Sentinel and The Grand Era.

The Grand Era scores the Baton Rouge folks for their tardiness in the indeavor to secure the location of the Agricultural and Mechanical College in that town. Our contemporary says:

At no time during this struggle was Baton Rouge far behind in this race for so great a prize, and we assert that had there been a little more energy and promptness displayed by her citizens, Baton Rouge would have secured a signal triumph over New Orleans and Ouachita. As it was, Baton Rouge lagged behind her competitors, for whilst New Orleans and Ouachita were holding forth great inducements to obtain the college, Baton Rouge was taking chances, until just at the finish of the race, the session of the legislature nearly ended, she put on a few spurts by offering inducements which should have been offered a month before. The action of the City Council and the Police Jury came too late, and even after the bill which finally passed had been adopted by the House. Such arguments as were contained in the action of the Council and Police Jury, placed sooner in the hands of her representatives, would have enabled the friends and representatives of this parish to have entered more confidentially and successfully in this struggle, and secured to Baton Rouge the Mechanical and Agricultural College for the State of Louisiana. There was not that promptness of action and liberality of spirit displayed by the citizens of Baton Rouge, equalling that of other parishes, and now that it is to be placed in the hands of a commission, there should be immediate steps taken to place before it the advantages of this city, its donations of school apparatus, buildings, money subscribed, and land given, so that all the facts may be presented and the commission fully satisfied that Baton Rouge is the very best locality for the Mechanical and Agricultural College.

The Concordia Eagle of March 14th, pays our paper the following appreciated compliment:

We are glad to learn that THE LOUISIANIAN has again made its appearance. This paper, under the management of ex-Lieutenant Governor Pinchback, did good service for the Republican cause during the last campaign, and as the leading man of the State still has its destiny in his control, we may rest assured that THE LOUISIANIAN will always be found battling for the right of our race, the welfare of our State, and the perpetuation of the Republican party.

The Weekly Planet, Louisville, too, says:

The LOUISIANIAN has arisen from a slumber which seems to have known a waking, and is another evidence that journalism is not confined to any particular race. Under the guidance of the *invincible Pinchback*, that Republican journal will probably live long and be a mighty power.

George Eliot, the lady novelist, one of the keenest observers of men and things, makes note of one essential difference between workmen who take pride in their trade and those who are indifferent, and expresses her thoughts through one of the characters in Adam Bede, "I can't abide to see men throw away their tools i' that way the minute the clock begins to strike, as if they took no pleasure i' their work, and was afraid o' doin' a stroke too much. I hate to see a man's arms to drop down as if he was shot before the clock's fairly struck, as if he'd never a bit o' pride and delight in's work. The very grindstone 'll go on turning a bit after you loose it."

Lunalilo, the king of the Sandwich Islands, died at Honolula, February 3. Queen Emma claims the succession to the throne, and calls upon the people to vote for her. The privy Council and the Legislature are in favor of David A. Kalakua.

THE WOMAN AND THE TEMPERANCE QUESTION.

It is impossible not to feel a great deal of sympathy in reading the accounts of the liquor crusade of the Western women, not perhaps with the movement itself, but with the despair and disgust which have led to it. It is now quite half a century since the movement for the suppression of intoxication began in this country, and during that time it has been, in the main, in the hands of the male sex; let us examine with what results. At first, the means used was moral suasion; the leagues which sprung up all over the country were purely voluntary associations, formed for the purpose of encouraging among those who believed in total abstinence the zeal for the good cause. Men were persuaded into signing the pledge in the belief that voluntary resistance of temptation was the best resistance. This was the first stage of the movement. As soon as those who had banded themselves together for the suppression of drunkenness found themselves strong enough, they resorted to that means of effecting their object which to most persons seems to be the natural and obvious means of accomplishing any social and moral object—legislation. They passed laws in a number of States absolutely prohibiting the sale of intoxicating drinks, and brought into action new machinery and novel expedients for its enforcement; finding, however, after many experiments, that this did not put an end to drinking, they fell back, or rather were compelled by their natural enemies, the liquor-dealers, to seem to fall back, on statutes substituting regulation for prohibition; and in some States it has been no uncommon thing to see a sort of alternative machinery set in motion, which for one year, or a number of years, turned out prohibitory statutes, and in the alternating periods license laws. Still the sale of liquor seems to go on very much as before, and finally in Ohio, if not in other States, laws were passed creating not merely new machinery, but a new theory of law for the suppression of the vice and the traffic in it; hitherto, the theory of law had been that the sale of liquor was like the sale of anything else—an ordinary occupation in which any one might engage, subject to proper restrictions. The new theory (and this theory naturally enough grew out of the previous legislation on the subject) was that the sale of liquor was something different from the sale of other things, and in fact was more like the sale of nitro-glycerine or arsenic, and that any one who engaged in it ought to do so at his own peril—and not only so, but that there were certain classes in the community affected by the sale in a very peculiar way. Therefore it was provided by law that any one related to the purchaser of alcholic stimulants by marriage, or by blood within certain degrees, might bring an action agrinst the dealer and recover in damages for the injury resulting from the intoxication of the vendee. But this law did not succeed much better than its predecessors; actions were brought under it, but there was considerable difficulty in executing its provisions. The whiskey traffic still went on, and the triumph of temperance seemed as far off as ever.

It cannot be denied that the supervision of the liquor business has not thus far been a success. The reason is very simple. There has never been any serious attempt on the part of those classes in the country who ought to govern it to grapple with the question. Whenever a State legislature has passed a prohibitory law, the great majority of the intelligent and educated people in the country have sneered at it, and said that every one knew it could not be inforced. No sooner, on the other hand, does the usual license law succeed it than everybody says at once, "Now for free rum." Notwithstanding the patent fact that the danger is a great if not an increasing one, people content themselves with framing statutes without the slightest desire or expectation that they shall be enforced and appointing officials whom everybody understands will not enforce them. It used to be said of one of the best-known State Governors, that perhaps the most striking thing in his career was his promise to the people of his State, that if they passed a new prohibitory law he would honestly enforced it. Up to the present time, hardly a single bona-fide attempt to suppress the traffic has been made in any State in the Union, and it is not to be wondered at that the result of the agitation of the liquor question for half a century should be looked upon with cynicism and disgust. It is not unnatural, either, that this disgust with the failure to effect any reform of a lasting character should have become most evident in Ohio, where the laws nominally placed on the statute-book were most stringent. The State in which the so-called "Adair Law" had proved inefficient seemed to have reached the end of the tether. All the ordinary means had been tried. Nothing remained but extraordinary means.

The real sufferers from intemperance are undoubtedly the wives, mothers, sisters, and children of drunkards. They have been assured for nearly fifty years that intoxication and the traffic in intoxicating liquors should be put an end to. Instead of these promises being kept, drunkenness has been on the increase throughout the country, and the women who suffer from it have been as badly off as ever. There is nothing very strange, under these circumstances, that the women of Ohio and other Western States should, under the influence of strong religious and moral excitement, take the law into their own hands, and move en masse on the headquarters of the traffic—the saloons themselves—and, having received cogent proof that laws and constitutions were of little use, should resort to more primitive means of attack. They do not seem to have used, or to have incited others to use, violence. They have merely descended upon notorious places of sale, and by means of making them publicly odious have succeeded, in most cases, in inducing the seller to give up business, for the time being at least. There are, no doubt, questions connected with the law of trespass which may arise out of such proceedings; but it seems to us that the principal point of interest in connection with the movement is that it is the remedy of a really oppressed class, who feel that they have been trifled with and imposed upon long enough.

That the liquor traffic is going to be put an end to in this way, probably no one imagines. Even that the women are likely to form a permanent organization for its suppression seems highly improbaole. But what cannot be doubted is that, for a time at least, the women have succeeded in convincing the men that, if the latter cannot manage certain functions of government, these must be managed by some one else. This "crusade," as it is called, is nothing more than the women's way of convincing men who have been deceiving them that they will be deceived no longer.

It is interesting to observe the way in which this crusade of the women has been received by the other sex. The press all over the country is presumably in the hands of men, and of men too for the most part who have been for the last fifty years or so laughing week in and week out at the absurdity of the attempt to regulate drinking by law; but now it maintains a respectful silence on the subject or else encourages the women. In private, too, we suppose it is within everybody's knowledge that there has been among men much amusement over the crusade, and when it began there was probably in most men's minds a feeling that it was little but noise; now, however, the case is different. It is an interesting spectacle to see the State Grange of Ohio, organized and principally controlled by men, holding a solemn meeting and resolving that "whereas, there has been and is almost an entire failure by laws and municipal enactments to diminish the curse of intemperance; and whereas, we, as patrons and masters of 555 subordinate Grangers of Ohio, who have families liable at all times to danger from the insidious wiles of those whose moral standing and capacity do not elevate them to a higher calling than the sale of intoxicating liquors, thereby endangering the future character and usefulness of the rising generation; therefore, that inasmuch as law and ordinances have almost signally failed to accomplish the desired end, we, the State Grange of Ohio, heartily endorse the movement inaugurated by the noble women of Ohio for the suppression of intemperance in our State, and that we extend to them our sympathy and moral support in their noble and Christian work." One would certainly imagine, on reading these resolutions, that the "laws and municipal enactments" referred to had not been passed by men at all; or that the patrons and masters of 555 subordinate State Grangers of Ohio had made some sudden discovery on the subject of the non-enforcement of the laws for the enforcement of intemperance. But it is these very patrons and masters who have passed the laws and managed the appointment of the official.

A great many very interesting morals may no doubt be drawn from this liquor crusade. It seems to us less important how long it lasts than what is to be done after it is over. The opponents of female suffrage may consider that the ultimate effect of it will be to retard that movement; but the immediate effect is just the other way, and it is with immediate questions far more than those which are remote that the American politician usually deals. The regulation of the traffic in intoxicating liquors is unquestionably a matter of supreme importance in this and in all whiskey-consuming countries, and it is not going too far to say that the pretended regulations of it by men has been a farce. It is only natural that the matter should be taken out of their hands by the other sex; but it is unquestionably humiliating. There is a good deal of resemblance between family life and the organized life of communities; and we know what is usually thought of families in which the mistress of the house "controls" the key of the sideboard. The liquor question is not the only moral question which agitates the world, and the regulation of the traffic in stimulants is not the only social function which has been made a farce by the sex which governs, and which in the long run must govern. It is not necessary, we trust, to believe that we are to look forward to a future of deceptive male legislation tempered by female crusades; though if we are to look forward to one, we do not know why we should not also expect the other.—The Nation.

RE-DISTRIBUTION OF THE CURRENOY.

The redistribution of the currency has been the leading topic in financial matters. The Comptroller of the Currency, in his report to Congress gives a table exhibiting the apportionment of the whole amount of circulation now authorized by law ($354,000,000) to the different States, upon the basis of population and wealth, as given by the census returns of 1870; also the amount outstanding and authorized, and the excess and deficiency. By this table it appears that the excessive circulation held by the New England banks is $70,690,026, and by those of the Middle States $9,416,503, The deficiency of the Southern States is $51,271,834, of the Western, $21,423,811, and of the Territories, $7,926,548,

If the new issue of forty-six millions of national currency is to be apportioned on the basis of wealth and population, the whole of it will be due to the South and West.

Should the law of july 12, 1870 withdrawing twenty five millions of circulation from the New England States be enforced, the amount would nearly fill the apportionment due to the States now having a deficiency. Concerning the effect the enforcement of this law would have on the banks immediately interested the Boston Advertiser gives the following demonstration:

We believe that the bill involves serious injury to nobody. The banks which are to lose a part of their circulation will be slightly, but not greatly, affected. Let us take the case of one of our Boston national banks—the Merchants—and observe what the effect would be. The bank had deposited bonds to secure circulation according to the last report, of a face value of $1.800,000 and had received $1,600,000 in currency. To secure the latter sum it must retain twenty five per cent. in specie or legal tenders as reserves. Estimating the average rate of interest of loans at eight per cent- the bank's profit on $1, 800,000 invested in five per cents would stand thus:

Interest on $1,800,000	$90,000	
Premium at 12 per cent	10,000	
		$100,800
Interest on 75 per cent. of $1,000,000		96,000
		$196,800
Less 1 per cent. on circulation		16,000
Net profits on $1,800,000		$180,000

being almost ten per cent. on this part of its capital, if the bonds were originally bought at par in currency. We will now suppose that circulation is withdrawn until the bank has but $306,000 left. Bonds to the value of $1,460,000, to put it in round numbers, will then be returned. These will sell, at present prices, for $1,635,450. The account will then stand thus:

Interest on $1,658,450	$132,276	
Interest on $340,000 in bonds, $17,000		
Premium at 12 per cent	2,040	
		19,040
Interest on 75 per cent. of $306,000		18,360
		$169,676
Less 1 per cent. tax on circulation		3,000
		$166,616

showing a total loss of only $14,184, which on the capital of the Merchants' National Bank would be less than one-half of one per cent. This is an extreme case, and hardly any other bank in the country would suffer so much proportionately. And we may say that even in this case, if the bank were to receive nine per cent. interest on loans, the loss would be reduced to $8,500, while ten per cent, interest would still reduce it to $3,000. We may take it for granted, then, that the proposed withdrawal will not work great hardships to any bank, and in the majority of cases its effect will be hardly felt.

But neither will it hurt the public. On the contrary, New England will have actually more money after the withdrawal than before. The principle that money must go where it is due cannot be disputed. Let the Western and Southern States issue the currency if they wish, it will speedily find its way to the commercial centers. And the proposed redistribution will hasten the process.

We can illustrate this fact by the case already selected. At present the Boston merchants have the use of $1,200,000 on the $1,800,000 of United States bonds deposited by the Merchants' National Bank—that is 75 per cent. of the circulation. After redistrtbution they would have the use of $1,653,450, set free by the sale of these bonds, which, being a part of the capital of the bank, requires no reserve to be kept, and of $229,500, 75 per cent. of the circulation left to the bank, being a total of $1,882,950, or 50 per cent, more than before. The bonds to be returned and sold to proposing bankers in the West and South represent a certain amount of capital now invested to be set free. What we gain the others will lose. It is proposed to start a new bank with a capital of a quarter of a million in Atlanta; the corporation must use currency to the full amount of its capital to buy, at present prices, $220,750 worth of bonds. It will receive $198,675 in currency, against which it must hold a reserve of $29,801 25. Thus for its outlay of $250,000 it really gets usable circulation to the amount only $168,873 75. The difference goes of course to the bank that sold the bonds on which the circulation of the Atlanta bank is based.

This is what the Russian Princess wore on her wedding day—a singular but costly costume for a bride: A dress of silver heavyily embroidered, and from her shoulders hung a train of claret colored velvet, lined and edged with ermine. On her head was a tiara and a small crown of diamonds, from which hung a point lace vail; on her neak the largest diamond necklace in Russia, composed of large perfect diamonds, each with a large drop attached, the whole valued at $20,-000,000. The front of her waist was covered with diamonds, and down the front of her dress were rows of pearls.

The Dutch troops in Acheen have captured an important fort, killing 200 of its garrison.

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413 " Love and Spain streets
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